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(54) **Method for producing multi-compartment refrigerators**

(57) A method for obtaining upright refrigerators provided with a static cabinet in two different versions, by providing each of the two versions with a substantially equal static cabinet (1), two deep doors of unequal height (2, 3) outwardly closing two compartments (A+B or B+C) and a compartment (A or C), and a frontal divider selectively fixable to the static cabinet (1) in two different positions of this latter, on the basis of which a different selected compartment (A, C) is increased in volume by its connection to the deep door of greater height (3).

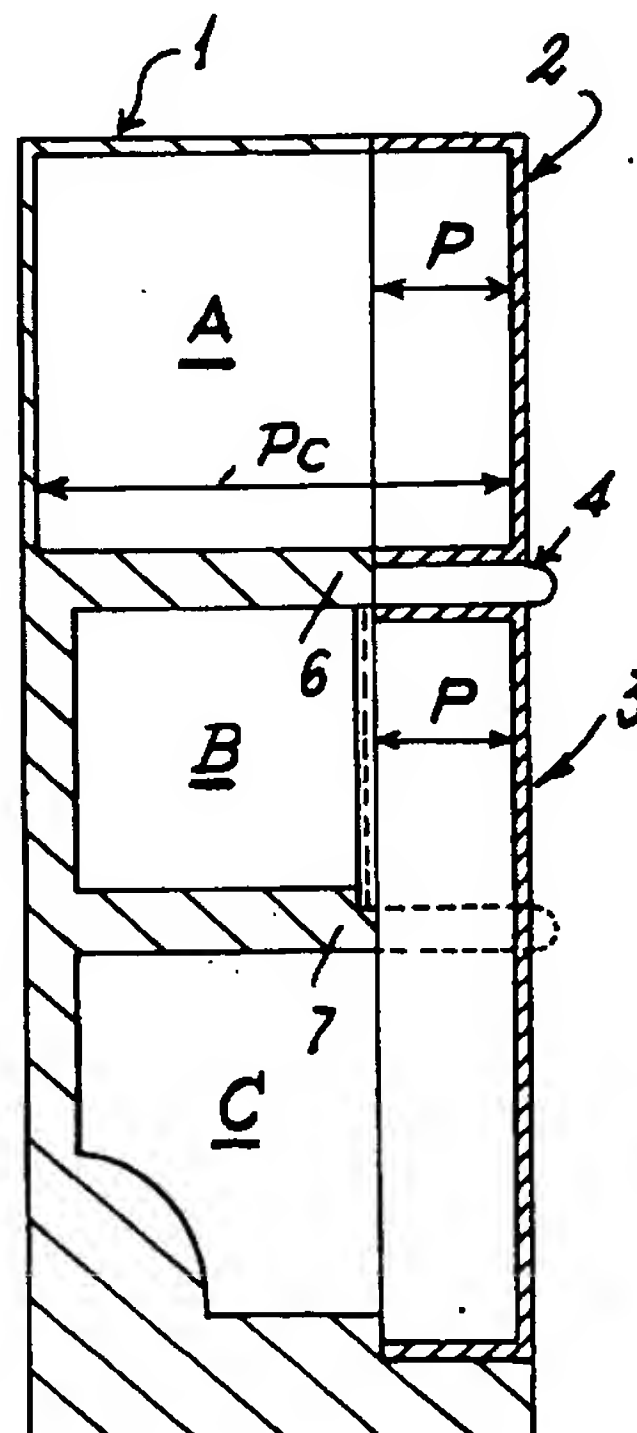


FIG. 1

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a method for producing multi-compartment upright refrigerators, i.e. provided with several preservation compartments at different temperatures.

[0002] Refrigerators provided with more than two preservation compartments at different temperatures are known in the most varied forms. The compartments are generally three in number: a freezer compartment, a refrigeration compartment and a crisper or drinks compartment for preserving products at a temperature higher than those of the other two compartments. Some of these refrigerators have the three compartments situated one above the other, each being closed towards the outer environment by its own door. There are also three-compartment refrigerators in which one of the compartments is inside another, these two compartments being closed towards the outside by a common door, so that the refrigerator presents two outside doors.

[0003] Refrigerators are also known in which the doors are of relatively considerable depth such that for example the preservation compartment, with the door closed, has a depth 15-20% of which is occupied by the door. The purpose is to give the user better visibility of, and better access to, the refrigerator contents.

[0004] Notwithstanding the crowded state of the refrigerator art, much remains still to be done in reducing production costs by standardizing the main refrigerator components, while at the same time satisfying the aesthetic and functional requirements of the clientele.

[0005] An object of the present invention is to provide a method for producing refrigerators of the indicated type which is able to assume two different configurations by using substantially the same basic components.

[0006] This and further objects which will be more apparent from the ensuing detailed description are attained by a method in accordance with the teachings of the accompanying claims.

[0007] The invention will be better understood from the detailed description of a preferred embodiment thereof given hereinafter by way of non-limiting example with reference to the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic vertical section through a refrigerator of the invention in a first combination of its basic components;

Figure 2 is a schematic vertical section through a refrigerator of the invention in a second combination of its basic components; and

Figure 3 is a perspective view of an embodiment of the refrigerator in the version of Figure 1.

[0008] The two refrigerator versions reproduced in Figures 1 and 2 have the same basic components of the relative cabinet in common, namely the static part 1, two doors 2 and 3 of different longitudinal dimensions for

closing the cabinet towards the outside, and a front divider 4 between the two doors, which also forms the refrigerator control panel in the sense of containing: the refrigerator controls including manual controls K (Figure 3) (for example for temperature, humidity etc.), display devices for operating conditions, antimoisture filters, possible air circulation fans, the electronic control circuitry for the refrigerator, etc.

[0009] The doors are hinged in conventional manner to the cabinet 1 and to the divider 4.

[0010] The static part 1, constructed by traditional technology, comprises three superposed compartments, namely a refrigeration compartment A (scheduled for example for temperatures from 0 to 3°C); a freezer compartment B (scheduled for temperatures less than -18°C) and a preservation compartment C (acting for example as a drinks holder or crisper at a temperature of 4-5°C).

[0011] The two doors 2, 3 are deep (distance P) and of substantially equal depth. The door depth P is chosen to contribute at least 30% (preferably 35-40%) of the overall depth P_c that the refrigeration compartment A assumes with the door closed.

[0012] The divider 4 is secured in any known manner to the static part 1, for example by screw means. In the version of Figure 1 the divider 4 is connected the baffle 6 which separates the two compartments A and B, whereas in the version of Figure 2 it is connected to the baffle 7 which separates the two compartments B and C.

[0013] The freezer compartment B is provided with its own door 5 represented by a flap rotatable about a lower horizontal axis (although hinging on a vertical axis is not to be excluded).

[0014] In the version of Figure 1, the volume available for refrigeration is given by the sum of the volume of compartment A present in the cabinet 1 and the volume available in the door 2.

[0015] The volume of compartment C is increased by the volume relative to the door 3. As the upper part of the door 3 faces the freezer compartment B, the temperature difference between this latter and compartment C is less than that in refrigerator cabinets of traditional type, in which the freezer door communicates directly with the outside. This increases the appliance efficiency, reducing energy consumption.

[0016] In the version of Figure 2 the volume available for preservation (compartment A) is greater than that of the preceding version, namely by the difference in the volume of the two doors (3-2), the volume of compartment C being reduced correspondingly. This configuration also maintains the energy advantages of Figure 1.

[0017] From the foregoing the advantages of the invention are apparent, this teaching that by using common basic components (cabinet 1, doors 2, 3 and divider 4), two different refrigerator versions can be obtained. The term "common" does not however signify identical details, such as the number of shelves, sensors, box elements, containers, drawers, bottle carriers, flaps etc.,

with which the common components can be provided during refrigerator assembly. Likewise the dividers 4, although being identical as dividers and as hinge supports for the doors, can contain different equipment and control means. It should in any event be noted that the use of frontal dividers locatable in two different positions makes it possible for the electronic part to differently control the two refrigerator versions on the basis of the divider location. For example a proximity sensor, such as a reed or Hall sensor, can be used in the divider, together with a magnet in one of the baffles 6, 7, but not in the other. Locating the divider 5 on that baffle comprising the magnet determines a sensor "state" enabling a different type of control to be achieved from that if located on the other baffle.

[0018] The dimensioning of the described basic components can be chosen within wide limits provided it respects the interchangeability of doors of different dimensions (in height) on one and the same upright multi-compartment static cabinet.

3) is at least 20% (preferably from 30 to 40%) of that of the refrigeration compartment with its door closed.

Claims

1. A method for obtaining upright refrigerators provided with a static cabinet in two different versions, **characterised by** providing each of the two versions with a substantially equal static cabinet (1), two deep doors of unequal height (2, 3) outwardly closing two compartments (A+B or B+C) and a compartment (A or C), and a frontal divider selectively fixable to the static cabinet (1) in two different positions of this latter, on the basis of which a different selected compartment (A, C) is increased in volume by its connection to the deep door of greater height (3).
2. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the three vertically superposed compartments (A, B, C) are scheduled to operate at different temperatures, the intermediate compartment, provided with an auxiliary door (5), operating at a lower temperature for freezing, and for preserving frozen products.
3. A method as claimed in the preceding claims, wherein the frontal divider (4) presents control and display means, and incorporates filters, fans and electronic means for operating the refrigerator.
4. A method as claimed in the preceding claims, wherein the compartments (A, B, C) succeed each other from the top downwards in the following order: refrigeration compartment (A), freezer compartment (B) and compartment (C) for preservation at a higher temperature than the other two.
5. A method as claimed in at least one of the preceding claims, wherein the depth (P) of the deep doors (2,

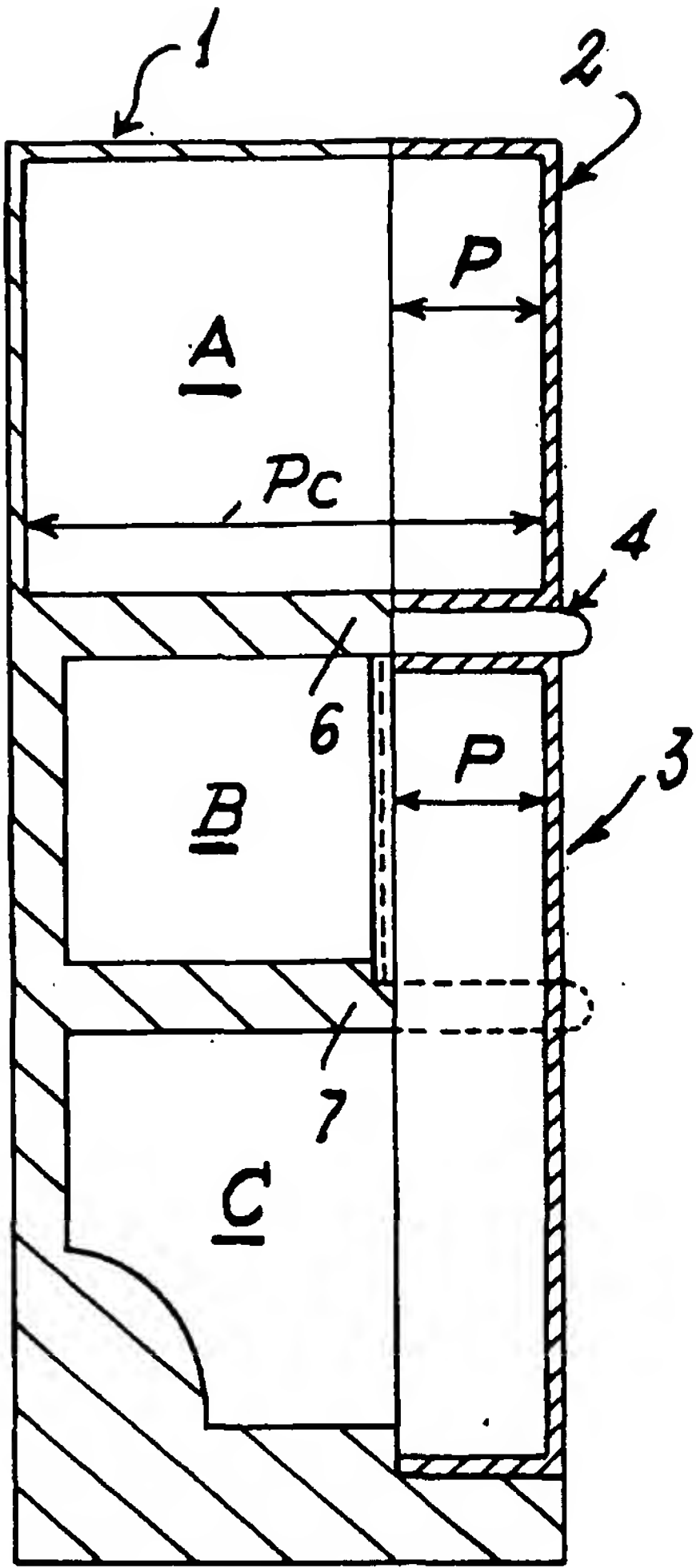


FIG. 1

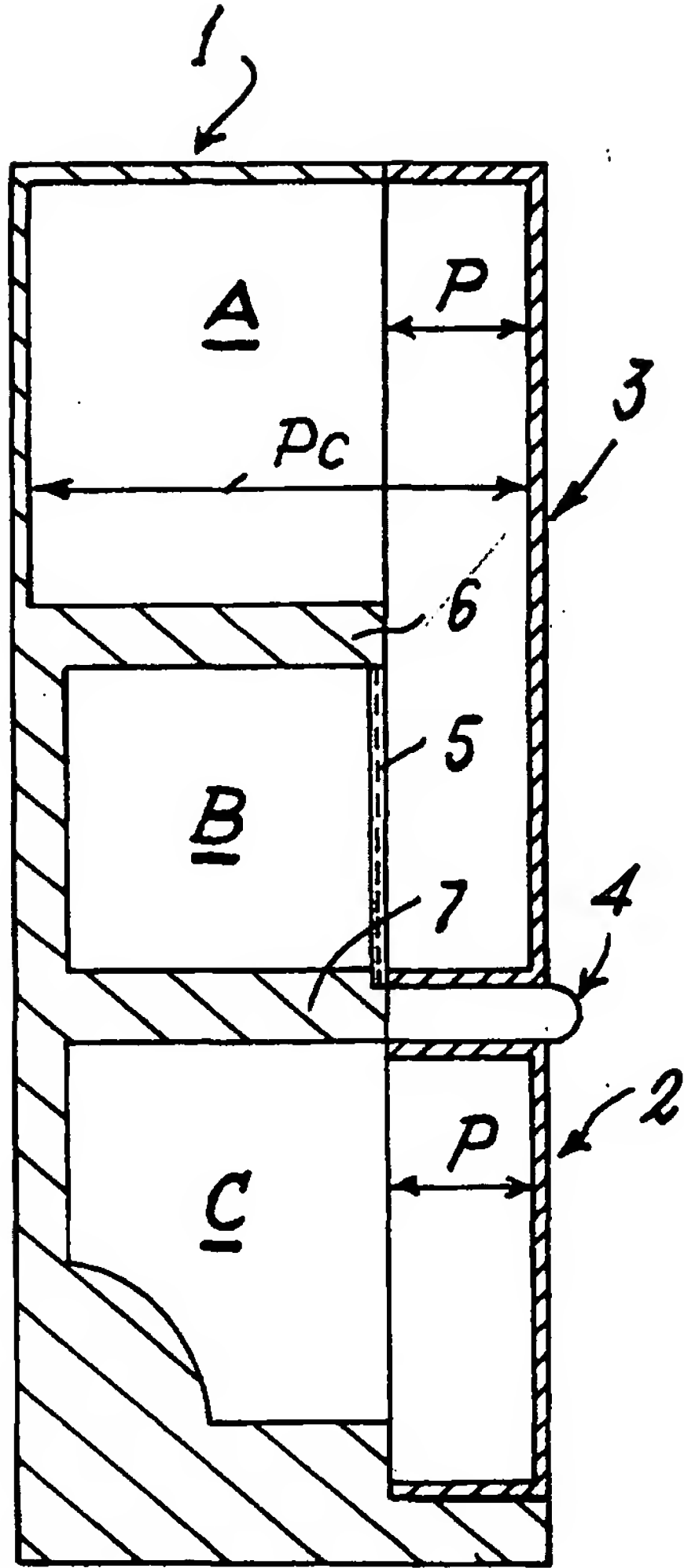


FIG. 2

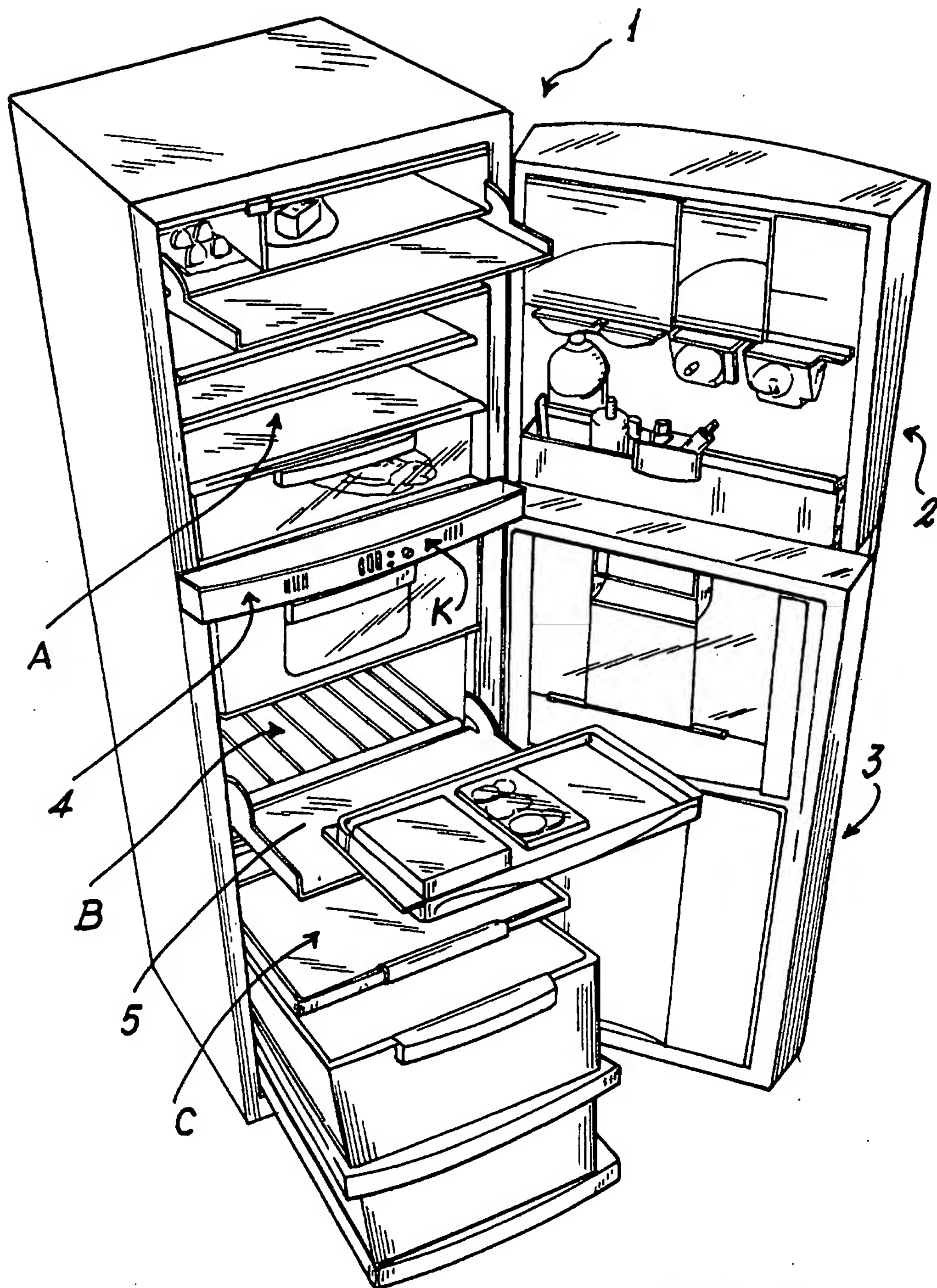


FIG. 3



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
A	GB 2 072 822 A (KENWOOD MFG CO LTD) 7 October 1981 (1981-10-07) * abstract; figures 1,2 *	1,2,4	F25D11/02 F25D23/02 F25D23/06
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			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
			F25D
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 11 October 2001	Examiner Yousufi, S
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**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
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11-10-2001

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